

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vol. VII.

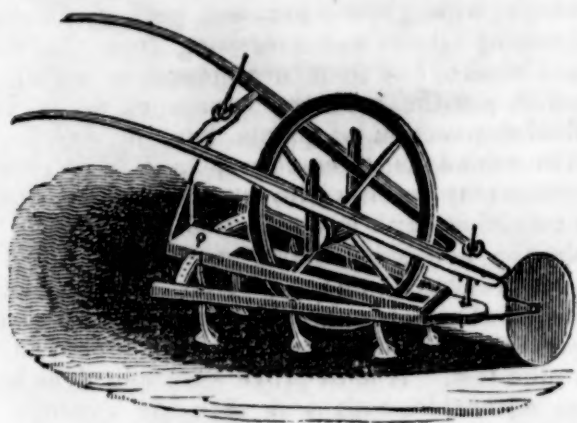
WINTHROP, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1839.

No. 30.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1839.



HAND CULTIVATOR.

Any implement that will enable a man to do more work, and better than he could do it without, must be valuable. A good hoe is much better than a poor one, and a poor one is much better than a stick for stirring the earth and destroying weeds.

In gardens and mellow lands the Hand Cultivator is an excellent invention for stirring the soil and cutting up the weeds between the rows. It is so constructed that the teeth can be gaged to any depth by elevating or depressing the wheels. The teeth are made light and sharp so as to enter the earth easily and cut smoothly. In addition to this, they throw up the earth lightly—a great object, and one worth the trouble of running the Cultivator through the field or plat, even if there are no weeds to cut up.

If it goes hard, a smart boy can be put on ahead, with a rope to pull, and thus assist very much in cultivating. A couple of boys could thus cultivate a large piece of corn in a day in many kinds of soil. These implements can be had of Joseph Breck & Co. at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, but what the cost of one is we cannot tell you. It would be a great convenience if dealers in such articles would publish their prices, when they advertise. A farmer could then know what to remit for one, or tell at once whether his circumstances would allow him to incur the expense or not.

—
"Let the Earth have cultivation,
Let its products have creation,
Bid the Seas give circulation,
Give the people Education
And you build the mighty nation."

The above rhymes contain, in quaint language it is true, much good solid truth.

The items there mentioned are all the essentials of building up a mighty nation, and every man, woman and child, should be taught to remember them and be convinced that some portion of duty in this building up, devolves upon them. In the first place it is in vain for a people to consider them great or mighty who cannot feed themselves, who do not cultivate the Earth. You might as well call the child in the nurse's arms, & who cries to her for food, independent, as a people who neglect their Agriculture and look to others for food and raiment. In the next place it is of little use to cultivate and produce crops, unless these products re-

ceive the modification which the hand of art can give them and which can convert them from the raw material into the several kinds and sorts of things needed by the community.

They should be manufactured, created into different shapes and forms, and their value increased by the amount of change and the amount of skill required to bring about that change.

Again, unless commerce, trade should step in it would not be of much service to produce or to manufacture either.

Exchange is as necessary as produce, and in proportion as the facilities for exchange are promoted in the same proportion does business increase and activity take the place of stupid lethargy. Hence roads, canals, rail-roads and other Internal improvements become necessary and add to the strength as well as to the convenience of the people.

Last, tho' not least of all, Education should be the crowning requisite. Without this, prosperity, riches and honors are as so many weapons whereby to slay human happiness—so many gulfs into which the freedom and enjoyment of the people may be plunged, never to rise again.

What applies to nations, as a general rule, will apply to small communities, and what will apply to small communities, will, as a general thing apply to families, and even to individuals. Cultivation, therefore, of the soil and the mind are subjects of no small importance to every one.

If you have not a farm to cultivate you have a mind. If you have no products to create, you nevertheless have a mind. If you have no commercial transactions to employ you, you have a mind. And how are you managing it? In such a manner that if every other person should be like you, the community to which you belong would be improving—would be on the forward or backward march? Do you so cultivate your intellect, that you can say at night, I am wiser than I was in the morning—or that I know more to day than I did yesterday. If yea, you have not only positively benefited yourself, but you have added something to the weight and respectability of the country to which you belong; and of course, are so much the more worthy of the protection of its laws and the other benefits accruing from the several institutions of civilized life.

ON KEEPING-POULTRY.

Messrs. Editors :—I once knew a couple of industrious sisters, who lived near a never failing brook or stream in Massachusetts, who kept generally through the winter 30 geese, male and female. They had erected some suitable but not costly sheds, in which they had apartments for them to lay, set and hatch. Their food in the winter was meal of the various kinds, to some extent, but principally apples and roots. In the summer they had a pasture inclosed with stone wall, or board fence, which embraced the water.—They kept their wings so clipped that they could not fly over such fence. Their owners well knew (what we all know,) that live geese feathers are a cash article, at a fair price. They picked off their feathers three times in the season. Those 30 geese wintered would raise say 75 goslings or young geese, and of course they had that number to dispose of every fall or in the beginning of winter, when they are sent to market, and again picked, making four times that

they obtained feathers from those they wintered, and twice from the young ones that they killed.

I tell the story to induce some family, sisters or brothers, fathers or mothers, situate near some never failing brook of water, to go and do likewise. Those remote from water cannot be benefited by the history, yet their friends may; but if I can by this account cause one family to partake of the benefits of the business, I shall be satisfied. Many families there are, in all our towns, so situated that they may make the raising of geese a profitable business; yet perhaps have never thought of their privileges. It is known that we import most of our feathers; and is it necessary to send abroad for an article so easily produced among us? Those who calculate to commence the business must prepare for it the ensuing fall, and not kill their geese. No one will object to the keeping of even more than 30 geese, if an enclosure is made sufficient to keep them at home and out of mischief.

N. P.

COWS HOLDING UP THEIR MILK.

Messrs. Editors :—You will recollect that in a late No. of the Farmer I mentioned that I had a cow that gave very little milk in the morning, and that she gave more at night as a consequence, &c.; and that a Mr. Foss had a cow that did the same. I requested the why and wherefore of you or some of your correspondents, and also the cure. You remarked that you had a cow with the same complaint, and thought possible some one milked her besides yourself. I hear that many other people are making similar complaints of their cows.

As I think I have discovered the cause, I will state it as respects mine. She lodges on sand or gravel in a yard where there is no sward or orts, hay or straw, and during this long spell of wet weather her lodging had been cold. At the suggestion of a neighbor, after the cow was milked at night, I sent her back to the pasture where she might lay on a ledgy warm place, and the cure has been effected, whether by this or not you and others may judge. I know that in the fall, when the weather is colder, and the nights longer, the same result does not take place when our cows lay out. But then their hair is longer,—mine having recently shed her old hair and the new being very short. I wish that others having cows that hold up their milk will try my remedy, and let me know the result.

SAM'L. WOOD.

LIQUID LEATHER.

We have seen it stated that some one in Europe has invented what he calls liquid leather. The process he keeps a profound secret, but it is said the matter is liquid and may be cast into any form, such as boots, shoes, &c.

The material is probably some preparation of animal gelatin, at any rate we will guess so. If animal gelatin be mingled with the proper quantity of tannin, such as the strong liquor of Hemlock or oak bark, it coagulates and becomes solid. Now if the two ingredients can be properly proportioned, no doubt it can be formed into any shape whatever.

It is this which changes skins or hides into leather. Hides however have fibres which add to the toughness and strength of the leather, which might not be the case in changing gelatine to leather. Some one who has leisure to experiment upon it, can take glue and

bark liquor and amuse himself, and perhaps find out something new to him, if he don't get the real secret. If you spit into strong Bark liquor, a coagulum is formed occasioned by the slight quantity of mucus matter contained in the spittle. If raw hide be put into a Papin's digester, which is a small steam boiler with a safety valve so that the water can be heated much higher than boiling water, (212°) and heated for some little time, it will become almost wholly or quite dissolved, and in this form it might be better for experimenting upon perhaps than a simple solution of glue which is purer and has less animal fibre.

Horns may thus be rendered almost or quite fluid in this way, and undoubtedly might be put to many more uses than they are at present.

It would be good amusement for many that we have in our mind's eye, to experiment a little in this way—much better than "loafing."

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, will take place on the second Wednesday and Thursday the 9th and 10th of October next.

John Neal, Esq. of Portland will give the Address.

The Editor of the Bangor Courier asks us a hard question respecting the "why and because" that striped bug didn't eat his squashes, &c. this year. Verily wot not. This same striped fellow is a very independent chap. He comes and he goes when he pleases. He takes the fruits of the garden when he likes and departs when he gets ready, and leaves us as wise as we were, but considerably minus of melons.

We wish some bugologist would make it a special business to study them out and let us know more of their private life.

PROSPECT OF FRUIT.—It is now certain that there cannot be many apples or much other fruit raised this season in Maine. The cold winds of spring, about the time of flowering, was undoubtedly injurious to the trees, and prevented the formation of the fruit. But there were not so many blossoms as usual at the time.

GREEN CORN. A fine specimen of Green corn was sent to our office on Saturday last from the field of S. Wood, Esq. of this town. The kernel was well filled, and all the lack we saw about it was the small number of ears.

Several communications and a question for the Legal Department have been received and will be attended to soon.

A list of payments will be published next week.

The following persons are appointed adjudging Committees on

"The best drill Machine introduced into the County."

Best straw cutter made in the county
Best machine for cutting roots
Best cradle for cutting grain
Best corn sheller
Best machine or apparatus to propel machinery by horse or other animal power
Best breaking up plough
Butter and cheese
Nehemiah Pierce Monmouth; Moses B. Sears Winthrop; Jacob Pope Hallowell; Moses Tabor Vassalborough.

On—Best Machine for manufacturing Silk thread.

Best horse rake
Best 1-2 doz. scythes manufactured in the Co.
The greatest quantity of Beet sugar

2d best do.
Best specimen of sugar, manufactured from sweet apples, &c.

Best Harrow
Best Churn
Best 1-2 doz hay rakes
Best 1-2 doz scythe snaths

S. G. Ladd, Hallowell; Joseph H. Under-

wood, Fayette; Bradford Sawtelle, Sidney; Joseph Fairbanks, Monmouth; Isaac Bowles, Winthrop.

On—Fulled cloth, Woolen Carpeting Woolen Flannel, Hearth Rug, Counterpane, Straw or Grass Bonnets, Table Linen, Worsted yarn, Shoe Thread, Sewing Thread, Sewing Silk Silk Hose, Woven Silk.

R. G. Lincoln, Hallowell; T. B. Brooks, do. David Stanley, Winthrop; Benjamin H. Cushman, Readfield; Virgil H. Hewes, Augusta.

On—best process for converting waste waters from the sink, wash tub &c. to manure.

Best constructed building or yard for keeping and feeding swine.

Joseph A. Metcalf, Winthrop; Bartholomew Nason Augusta; Samuel Clark Winthrop;—Jos. W. Hains, Hallowell; Paine Wingate, Hallowell.

S. BENJAMIN, Per Order.

Winthrop, August 10, 1839.

DUTCH BUTTER.

Large quantities of butter are annually imported into England from Holland, and some from the same country has occasionally found its way into this. It is justly celebrated for its superior quality, and its power of resisting decomposition, or its not being liable to become rancid. In the Holland dairies, every thing is conducted with system and neatness, from the feeding of the cows to the completion of the butter, worthy of all imitation and praise. That there is any thing in the climate or pastures of Holland that renders their dairy products superior to those of the rest of Europe, or to ours, is not to be supposed; the difference is clearly in the manipulation, and were our butter and cheese in general, made with as much skill and care as in Holland, we might successfully compete with the Dutch in the West Indies and other markets, to which our butter will now barely pay the cost of transportation. According to the report of Mr. Mitchell, made to the Highland Society of Scotland, the process in the Dutch dairies is substantially as follows:—The milk, when taken from the cow, is poured into large earthen pitchers and placed in a vat of cold water, which quickly reduces the temperature. It is then placed on shelves until the cream separates, when it is taken off and placed in vessels for churning. In these it is first allowed to become a little soured, and then the churn is half filled with the cream. In the best dairies, churning is performed daily; the system being so arranged, that a supply is constantly in readiness. In winter, a little boiled warm water is added to the cream to give the proper temperature previous to churning; and in very warm weather, it is sometimes submitted to the cold bath to reduce the heat. The butter, when taken from the churn, is put in a shallow vessel and carefully washed with pure cold water, and then worked with a slight sprinkling of fine salt, whether intended for rolls or for barreling. The butter is considered best, when the cows have been at grass about three weeks; it is then delicious—is made into fanciful forms of animals, pyramids, &c., and stuck over with fragrant flowers, and sells as high as sixty or seventy cents per pound. When intended for packing, the butter is worked up twice or thrice a day, with soft, fine salt, for three days, in a shallow tub; there being about two pounds of this salt used for fourteen pounds of butter. After this thorough preparatory working, the butter is then hard packed in thin layers into casks made perfectly sweet and clean. The wood preferred is oak, smoothed carefully inside. Three or four days before they are used, the casks are filled with sour whey, and this stands until they are emptied and cleansed for the packing of the butter. It is clear, from this description, that independent of the perfect neatness observed in every part of the process, the excellence of the Dutch butter,

and the ease with which it is kept in its original sweetness when packed, is owing to the manner in which it is freed from the least particle of buttermilk, by the first washing and the subsequent repeated workings, as well as to the perfect incorporation of the salt by the same process.—There are many of our American dairies that produce superior butter; but as a whole, that offered in our markets is a miserable article, destitute of that rich flavor belonging to good butter, and owing to the great amount of buttermilk left in it, utterly unfit for keeping. We believe a reform in these respects, would add materially to the profit of all those who should attempt it, as well as add greatly to the comfort of the great mass of purchasers and consumers. *Genesee Farmer.*

House plants. A method has been recently discovered, by which even the most delicate plants may be cultivated in parlors and elsewhere, with great ease and perfect success, avoiding all the evils resulting from the dust and smoke, and from negligence in watering, which are the ordinary causes of decay and final destruction of plants kept in dwellings. The remedy is, to enclose them in glass cases, which may be either inverted vases, or boxes containing earth in the bottom, and glazed at the top and sides. The rapid evaporation is thus prevented, and the plants preserved from injury of any description. The lovers of parlor plants will no doubt put this mode of cultivation to the test. It must prove economical as well as agreeable, as it will save the expense of purchasing new plants every few months as under the present system of management.—*Boston Weekly Magazine.*

Celery. Those who are raising Celery should remember that it should now be trenched—trenches ought, (according to the best advice,) to be 10 inches deep, and as wide as the blade of a common spade. The plants at least 6 inches asunder—put in rotted manure or rich vegetable mould—water them on the spot after putting them in the trench—cover them lengthwise with boards for several days, which will facilitate their taking root—as they advance in height fill up the trench, but do not cover the top bud—continue this till fall, when your trenches will be filled, and ridges will be formed 1 1-2 or 2 feet high.—*Southern cultivator.*

TESTING ONION SEED.

Mr. Tucker:—In your Farmer of the 25th May, you quote Rees' Cyclopaedia, touching testing onion seed, and ask for more than he gives you of explanation. It is so late in the season, that it is of no moment, perhaps, yet I will give my experience. Some 25 years since, I used, when buying onion seed, to test its qualities thus: I put a sample of the lot into water boiling hot, and if good, each seed in from one to say five minutes, puts forth a sprout about 1-2 of an inch. I used a basin or pan, and put the seed in loose and open. Of course the sample thus tested was destroyed, but this told the character of the lot. Have your water full heated before putting the seed in, was my rule.—*Genesee Farmer.*

VETERINARY—How to introduce a Seton or Rowel.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer:—DEAR SIR:—Since I have addressed you a piece on the Poll-evil and Fistula of horses, I have thought that I might add a few directions for those who had not a farrier at hand, or do not wish to employ one. It may also happen that the disorder is found only when it has made too much progress; for as soon as matter has collected inwardly a "seton," or rowel, must be introduced, which can hardly be done without twisting the horse's nose with a very simple instrument, too well known for me to describe it. As to the seton, it is thus prepared:—Cut

as many small thongs of leather as may be needed, about 8 inches long, and rather less than one inch broad, one end is to be cut rather sharp, the other must have a slit nearly an inch from the extremity of the broad part and one inch long, then draw the skin with the index finger and thumb lower than the swelling; the skin being thus drawn perfectly clear from the flesh and muscles, then take a sharp and narrow pointed knife and plunge it into the skin below the fingers, and introduce the thong of leather immediately to go through the aperture, and pull it on the other side to about half its length, then let go the skin and rub the leather with *Basilian ointment* mixed with Spanish flies; turn the string so that the mixture should be well introduced under the skin, then pass the sharp end of the thong into the slit so that it is fastened easily. Leave this dressing untouched for 24 hours, after which rub the thong again with the ointment and turn in the sore. When the mattering becomes abundant, the wound must be washed with milk-warm soap suds, and a poultice may be applied and changed twice a day, that is made of mullein or flaxseed, or even bran well boiled and pretty thick.—When the swelling gives way and the horse is almost cured, then the leather is cut off, and the place washed carefully with soap suds until perfectly closed. It would be better to cover any sore of a horse under treatment or the flies might make it much worse, and the cold in winter is very injurious.

Original
SICK PIGS.

Not so fast Doctor, one of my porkers is yet among the living; a wonder to all that see him, and I guess a wonder to himself, for if there ever was a crazy pig I believe he is one. I gave no medicine at all until the first of the week, I then gave him a dose of castor oil which operated. I could not ascertain that any thing passed through him before the oil operated; since that time he has eaten but very little, and what he does eat he eats like the fashionable of the day in a very *mincing* manner. I entertain faint hopes of his recovery but consider his case as doubtful at present. He has not taken any liquid before to day for two or three days, he seems to be rather on the mending hand. His vision is rather indistinct, if he can see at all, his motions are very quick and he is very busily engaged walking his pen, appears as though he was bewildered, which causes me to think his disorder is in his head. As you gave a description of his first attack in your last week's paper it is not necessary that I should.

I have merely written this that your readers might know something how it is with the living.

Yours, H. G. O. MORTON.

TO DESTROY THE CUT WORM.

Sir—I am not a farmer; but as I take a lively interest in the prosperity of agriculture, the first and most important of the arts, it is my delight to converse with farmers, especially if they are intelligent. I had a conversation with a gentleman a few days since, Mr. A. C. R., of Arnetown, N. J., in which he stated, that about a year since, he met with a small article in the Cabinet, upon the utility of giving the cut worm something green to eat. He determined to try it, and accordingly gathered the skunk weed or cabbage, that being the earliest and most easily obtained. He dropped the leaves from six to seven feet apart between the rows; and found it to succeed to admiration; as on examination a few days afterward, he found the corn untouched, but under each leaf or weed he had dropped he found from twenty-three to forty-seven worms. The ground under the leaves and the leaves themselves were completely perforated. The worms being thus collected, were easily destroyed. Mr R. thinks it an excellent remedy.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

BASS MATTING.

At any time when basswood bark will peel freely, it may be removed and prepared for matting and strings. Every farmer would find it useful for various purposes of tying, but it is especially useful to all cultivators of plants and trees, in fastening young trees to stakes, tying up straggling plants and shrubs, for ligatures in budding, &c. To prepare it properly, strip off the fresh bark, cut it up in lengths of about ten feet, and immerse it immediately in water, taking care that every part is covered by laying large stones upon it. In four or five weeks, the successive layers which form the inner bark will fall apart when lifted from the water. They are then readily stripped from the outer or rough bark, and laid aside to dry for use. This is better and much easier than to shave the rough bark from the inner portion before soaking. When intended for weaving into mats, it is cut into narrow strips as soon as taken from the tree, as it is difficult to separate it into shreds of uniform width afterwards. If the bark is suffered to become dry after taken from the tree, no length of soaking, nor even boiling, can separate the laminæ. It should in no case be suffered to remain too long in water, for as soon as the bark separates it commences rotting, and in a short time would be too weak for useful purposes. If this precaution is observed, we may obtain the material in a much superior state to any we get in Europe.—*Genesee Farmer.*

The Harvest Prospect. In this eating world, the harvest question is one of much importance, —far above that of the Presidential question, or a thousand other questions which often interest the public. It is stated in a New York paper, that wherever the harvest has taken place, it has proved abundant, far beyond that of late years. In Western New York it is said to exceed all precedent. In the Scioto valley (Ohio) more wheat has been gathered than for any year for twenty back. In Pennsylvania and Maryland the promise is abundant;—and in short, every where, North and South, East and West, harvest time has proved a blessing and a source of joy.—*Salem Obs.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

To fatten poultry. An experiment has lately been tried of feeding geese with turnips cut in small pieces like dice, but less in size, and put into a trough of water; with this food alone, the effect was that 6 geese, each when lean weighing only 9 lbs., actually gained 20 lbs. each in about 3 weeks fattening.

Malt is an excellent food for geese and turkeys, grains are preferred for the sake of economy, unless for immediate and rapid fattening: the grains should be boiled afresh.

Other cheap articles for fattening are oatmeal and treacle; barley-meal and milk; boiled oats and ground malt.

Corn before being given to fowls should always be crushed and soaked in water. The food will thus go further, and it will help digestion. Hens fed thus have been known to lay during the whole of the winter months.

To clean water casks. Scour the inside well out with water and sand, and afterwards, apply a quantity of charcoal dust; another and better method is, to rinse them with a pretty strong solution of oil of vitriol and water, which will entirely deprive them of their foulness.

A substitute for milk and cream. Beat up the whole of a fresh egg, in a basin, and then pour boiling tea over it gradually, to prevent its curdling. It is difficult from the taste to distinguish the composition from rich cream.

To make butter, Dumbarton method. First scald the churn with boiling water to ensure cleanliness, then, having put in the cream, work it till the butter is separated from the milk, and put the former into a clean vessel. Next draw a corn sickle several times cross ways through it, for the purpose of extracting any hairs or superfluities which may adhere to it. Let the butter be put into spring water during this operation; which will prevent its turning soft; and which will clear it likewise from any remnants of milk. Next mix with every stone of butter, ten oun-

ces of salt. Incorporate it well, otherwise the butter will not keep. In May and June, each stone of butter will take one ounce more of salt, but after the middle of August, one ounce less will suffice. When made put it into a well-seasoned kit, and shake a handful of salt on the top, which will keep it from mouldiness. In this way continue to make and salt the butter, placing one make upon the other, until the kit is full. Observe that the kit does not leak, as the liquor oozing through would occasion the butter to spoil.

To make Cheshire cheese. It is necessary in making the best cheese to put in the new milk without skimming, and if any overnight's milk be mixed with it, it must be brought to the same natural warmth; into this put as much rennet as is just sufficient to come to the curd, and no more; for on this just proportion the mildness of the cheese is said to depend, a piece dried of the size of a worn sixpence, and put into a tea-cupful of water with a little salt, about twelve hours before it is wanted, is sufficient for 18 gallons of milk. The curd is next broken down, and, when separated from the whey, is put into a cheese vat, and pressed very dry; it is next broken very small by squeezing it with the hands. New curd is mixed with about half its quantity of yesterday's, and which has been kept for that purpose. When the curds have been thus mixed, well pressed and closed with the hands in a cheese-vat, till they become one solid lump, it is put into a press for four or five hours, then taken out of the cheese-vat and turned, by means of a cloth put into the same for this purpose, and again put into the press for the night. It is then taken out, well salted, and put into the press again till morning, when it is taken out and laid upon a flag or board till the salt is quite melted, then it is wiped, put into a dry room, and turned every day, till it becomes dry enough for the market.

To remove flies from rooms. Take half a tea-spoonful of black pepper, in powder, one tea-spoonful of brown sugar, and one table-spoonful of cream; mix them well together, and place them in the room, on a plate where the flies are troublesome, and they will soon disappear.

To make cheap bread. Take pumpkins, and boil them in water until it is quite thick, and, with the decoction mix flour so as to make dough. This makes an excellent bread. The proportion is increased at least one fourth, and it keeps good a length of time.

Grease spots. The following method of removing grease and oil spots from silk and other articles, without injury to the colors, is given in the Journal des Connaissances Usuelles:—Take the yolk of an egg and put a little of it on the spot, then place over it a piece of white linen, and wet it with boiling water; rub the linen with the hand and repeat the process three or four times, at each time applying fresh boiling water; the linen is to be then removed, and the part thus treated is to be washed with clean cold water.

For botis in horses. Take of beeswax, mutton tallow, and sugar, each eight ounces, put it into one quart of new milk, and warm it until all is melted. Then put it into a bottle, and give it just before the wax, &c. begins to harden. About two hours after give physic. The effect is that the botis are discharged in large numbers, each piece of wax having from one to six or eight of them sticking to it, some by the head, but most by their legs or hooks.

To restore tainted beef. "In the last fall I procured an acquaintance of mine in the country to put up a barrel of fat beef for my family's use during the winter. The barrel of beef was sent to me agreeable to contract; but before I had used one quarter part of it, I observed it tainted, and so much so as to smell quite offensive. The beef being very fat and fine, I was loath to throw it away. I made the following experiments: I procured a half bushel of charcoal, and after taking out the beef and throwing away the offensive pickle, I re-packed it in the barrel, laying the pieces of charcoal between the pieces; and making a new pickle, and adding a little saltpetre, I covered the beef, and in about six days found it as sweet and good as it was when first put up."

To clear houses, barns, &c. of rats and mice. Gather the plant dog's tongue, the cynoglossum officinale of Linnaeus, which grows abundantly in every field; at the period when the sap is in its full vigor, bruise it with a hammer, or otherwise, and lay it in the house, barn, or granary, infested by rats or mice, and those troublesome animals will immediately shift their quarters.

To destroy crickets. Put Scotch snuff upon the holes where they come out.

To prevent the creaking of a door. Rub a bit of soap on the hinges.



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.
SIZE OF FARMS.

Messrs. Editors:—I have observed that something has been said in your paper, within a few months past, upon the size of farms. And I think that many remarks of the writers upon this subject, have been pertinent and of importance. I am aware that a strong prejudice exists in the minds of most farmers in regard to this subject; the most of them think that they must have a large farm, or in other words, a large lot of land to make a farm of. And if we look about us, we shall find that it is quite difficult for a person to dispose of or sell a small farm, or one which consists of thirty forty or fifty acres of land only, and the sale of such an one is seldom effected, except it is to a professional man or mechanic, unless it is situated in the immediate vicinity of a seaport town or city. This bent or bias of the minds of people in favor of large farms may have been formed or created in this State by the cheapness of land, and the facility of getting off the first crops, and perhaps also the common custom of almost every person having an hundred acres or larger lot of land in his possession; these, and may be some other causes, has had the effect to keep up the almost insatiable desire of having a great deal of real estate. But without going into an investigation of all or any of them, it will be sufficient for my present purpose, to observe, that perhaps a great error into which many, very many of our farmers fall, is, their endeavoring to cultivate too much land, even when it is good; but their error certainly is much greater when the land is poor, or of an inferior quality; the practice of some farmers too, of cropping their lands until they will no longer pay the expense of cultivation, is a very pernicious custom, and tends to make many persons comparatively poor, who might by judicious management, and even less manual labor, live comfortably and independent, upon a small farm well managed.

It is the custom of some, and in fact I believe many who would like to be considered pretty good husbandmen, to crop their lands until they produce but very little, especially their mowing, and then turn it out, as they express it, to pasture. We frequently see this kind of management, as we travel the country. A man who has a farm of from one two hundred acres or more of land, will perhaps have some twenty or thirty acres of what he terms mowing, upon which he does not get upon an average more than two-thirds or three-fourths of a ton of hay from the acre. Some ten or fifteen acres of tillage from which he has ten or twelve bushels of wheat, about as much rye, twenty-five or thirty bushels of corn, and other crops in about the same proportion, while his pasture may consist of fifty or seventy-five acres of land, some of which has been exhausted by tillage and mowing, but the larger part never having been but partially cleared, and the most of it overrun with thistles, brakes and bushes; so that much time is spent in looking up his oxen and horses, when they may happen to be wanted, and in getting the cows, while in the mean time he has to pay taxes for a great deal of unproductive land, and in fact, after trying year after year to get a living by farming, he comes to the conclusion that it is an unproductive and poor business.—Now it appears to me that if our farmers generally would content themselves with smaller

farms and cultivate them well, they would do much better than in the manner described above.

It is a common remark that small farms are the most productive, and we often hear it said that a man with a little piece of land, might well afford to have a good crop, not considering, that it is equally economical for those who have great farms, as those who have little ones. Do we but take into consideration, the extra expense of making fences, keeping them in repair, the time spent in looking up his own, and perhaps driving his neighbors cattle from his fields, would amount to quite a sum, nearly sufficient to till one or more acres of land well, besides the saving of a great deal of travel in carrying it on. For should we keep an accurate account of the comparative expense between a large and a small farm, together with the profit or income of each we should find in most cases the balance in favor of the latter. For instance. It is much easier on the whole, to till one acre of land well, than three acres poorly, or in other words, a man who makes but fifty or sixty loads of manure yearly, had better put it upon one acre of ground, and from that take off a crop of sixty or seventy-five bushels of corn, than to spread it over three acres, and not get more than that quantity—as the land afterwards will remain in a rich state for several years, without any more manure, while the latter will require a renewal almost every year, besides it is much less labor to put the manure upon one, than upon three acres of land, and the ploughing, planting, hoeing and harvesting is much less, to say nothing of the greater comfort and satisfaction of taking care of a good crop than a poor one. If it is in mowing, much labor is also saved, for it is but little harder to mow an acre of grass of two tons burthen, than an acre which produces but one ton, or even less, and most certainly a good pasture for cattle is better for them than a poor one—and how much superior in every point of view is “a little farm well tilled” to a large one but partially so.

With a large farm it is next to impossible, to carry it on as it ought to be in every part, and have the work done in reason, without hiring a great amount of labor, and it is a serious question with farmers, at the present time, whether they can derive much profit, from hiring help at the present high prices—and we all know that it is a great desideratum in farming, to have our work well done, and that at the proper time.—These and a great many other considerations which might be enumerated, have led me to the conclusion that our farms, generally speaking, are much too large—that we do not derive that benefit from them as we should do, if we owned less land, and husbanded it better. We should not then hear so much complaint about poor farms or hard living, we should not be so often plagued with our neighbors cattle, nor be obliged to keep such strict watch over our own.—All these advantages might be derived from having a small farm well managed, beside a more dense population, would naturally bring with it the benefit of schools, meetings, the various mechanical trades, necessary for our convenience, together with good roads, and a better and nearer market for our surplus produce, all of which as well as numerous others might be traced to the same source.

I am well aware Messrs. Editors, that this is but an imperfect sketch of the subject under consideration; they are but a few slight hints, but I trust they are sufficient to put some of your more able correspondents “upon the scent” and should it serve to “bring them out” and cause them to treat the subject as it deserves, I shall consider that I have done an essential service to the public.

A. B.

May 30, 1839.

EARLY CUT CLOVER.

In 1818, when living on the banks of the Kennebec, in Maine, we had a fine piece of clover that we feared would grow too rank to

be relished by our cattle. We therefore mowed it on the twenty-fifth of June when not one half the heads had blown fully out.

We suffered it to lie in the sun for three days—turning it over at night to bring the greenest side up to take the dews. On the third day it was raked and carted. We cannot say we saved all the heads and the leaves, but we looked to the main chance; we saved the stalks—the substance—and our cattle would insist on eating them all.

In feeding out this hay we could not but note the difference between a forkful of it and a forkful of hay cut late. It was apparently one third heavier. Our cattle never threw better on any hay, and their manure, not black as when their keeping is poor, or late cut hay, looked precisely as if they had been kept partially on Indian meal.

In 1807 when travelling in the state of New York we paid the utmost attention to the keeping of our horse. We did not like the appearance of the hay at one of the inns where we stopped on the eastern banks of the Hudson. We called for some of their early cut hay. “Oh bless ye,” said the landlord, “the late cut hay is far the best.” He could not make us believe it, however, and we insisted on some that was earliest mown. He as well as many others in that part of our country, we afterwards learned was seriously of the opinion that their late cut hay was the best!

In our vicinity we usually choose to cut herds grass (Timothy) when full in the blow, and we have little doubt it is relished best when cut at that time. If suffered to stand longer until the seeds are matured, it may have more heart in it, and answer a better purpose to be chopped up fine for mixing with grain. In such case it causes greater exhaustion of the soil.—*Boston Cultivator.*

“SUPPLY AND DEMAND.”

Mr Tucker—I have read the remarks of Mr Sandford before the Marcellus Society with considerable interest, and think his notions of the connexion between supply and demand, and the cause of high and low prices in the main, very just. Mr Sanford says that 30 years since the proportion of farmers in the whole population was 70 in the 100, now 40 in the 100, and he intimates that the falling off is occasioned by a transfer from the laboring or producing class, to those he has named as the non producing classes of the community. Now without stopping to enquire whether the proportions were, and are, precisely as he has stated them, it seems to me that he has in a great measure, overlooked in the address, the cause, which to me appears more than any other to have produced the admitted great decrease of the agricultural part of the population, and that is, the rise and rapid increase within the time stated, of an entire new interest, or class, viz: the manufacturing one.

The increase of a mechanic and manufacturing population is a natural and I may add inevitable result of an increase of wealth in any community. The tillage of the earth is the first and greatest, as it is the simplest source of wealth. When this is acquired, its expenditure is the next step. To afford the means of doing this the art of the manufacturer is at once put in requisition. When duly proportioned, agriculture and manufactures mutually benefit each other, by supplying mutual wants; but when the balance is lost, and the manufacturing interest is sustained at the expense of the agricultural, as it always is, when the hands employed in producing articles of mere convenience or luxury, should be engaged in creating bread, the result must be ruinous. To prove this, it is enough to cite the example of Great Britain at the present moment. The world can do with a very limited supply of manufactures, but it cannot do without bread.

In this country the cotton, woolen, and iron manufacturing business, not to mention the thousand other items in which multitudes of our able bodied population are employed, may be said to be wholly the work of a few years, and the hundreds of thousands so engaged, must have been taken from the field. Thirty years since, Pittsburg, Lowell, and the thousand manufacturing villages of New England and the west, had no existence or but barely one. Our millions of spindles had not then commenced their hum, and called from the plough and the domestic spinning wheel, the thousands that now wait upon their motion; nor had the shops been built and crowded with able bodied mechanics which are now employed in preparing the countless varieties of machinery that manufacturing industry demands. When in addition to his palpable cause of the decrease of agricultural labor, we add the thirty thousand men employed on our canals, the twenty thousand on our railroads; and the multitudes employed in constructing new ones, we surely shall find a way of accounting for the small numbers of our agricultural population, without supposing they have been swallowed up by the classes of Lawyers, Doctors, Priests, or Merchants. I do not deny that the 'professions' as they are, in courtesy, termed, are overdone. I do not deny that there is a feverish and shameful anxiety in too many of our young men to escape from the farm into the ranks of these classes; an anxiety boding no good to our institutions, and filling the land with quacks, pettifoggers, mercenary unqualified teachers, and men, who bankrupt in property and character, get their living by 'hook or by crook.' It will be a happy thing for our country when a more healthy state of feeling shall be induced; when labor shall no longer be deemed dishonorable; and the noblest and most useful of all professions, agriculture, restored to its proper place and rank. In bringing about so desirable a consummation, the reasoning of such men as Mr Sanford will do much—the practical example of their successful labors on the farm, still more.

Genesee Farmer.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS—NO. 5.

LEGISLATORS.

Mr. Harris:—The dictates of experience and of common sense, must convince any candid mind, that seven eighths or nine tenths of the members of legislatures ought to be practical farmers and mechanics. For this opinion two reasons are sufficient, if no others could be adduced. First, the principal object of laws is to promote the interests and protect the rights of these two classes of citizens, as they constitute seven eighths, and ought to constitute nine tenths of the community. Second, they are educated in schools, better fitted to make sound and enlightened statemen, than ever are or can be produced in any other schools but those of experience.

The soundness of the first reason will probably not be called in question by many; that of the second, I am aware, will be doubted by many, and possibly by some farmers and mechanics themselves. But I have for several years been entirely convinced, that farmers and mechanics were better qualified for composing our legislatures, than any theoretical statesmen, from the fact, that they have greater influence and advocate sounder and more republican doctrines, in all legislatures of which they are members. The only misfortune is, that they are not elected to fill our legislatures, or to constitute a majority of them.

If I am not greatly mistaken, one of the principal sources of the civil and political evils we suffer, is in making the profession of law, so much the channel to offices of emolument and honor. The practice presents an inconsistency, on the very face of it. It is evidently inconsistent, and highly improper, that one class of

men should institute laws, expound laws, and execute laws, which it may be supposed they will do to promote their interests, while that class constitutes a very small minority of the community, though there are ten times, and probably fifty times as many, as the most healthy state of the community requires. The greatly increased, the rapidly increasing, and the largely disproportionate number of our citizens, who resort to the law for a profession, is probably not the least evil resulting from appointing so many of this profession to places of honor and trust.

Without any prejudice against the members of this profession as individuals, for by an extensive acquaintance with them, I know many of them to be honorable and respectable men, I am convinced, as they themselves will undoubtedly acknowledge, that a large number of lawyers promote litigation. And no one will pretend that extensive litigation is favorable, either to the pecuniary, the moral or social health and prosperity of the community, but highly destructive to all. Consequently any arrangements or measures adopted for conducting the operations of society, which have a tendency to increase the number of lawyers, which is already entirely out of proportion with that of other classes of the community, must do an injury to that community. And appointing them to fill the seats in our legislatures, especially the chairs of state and the highest seat in the nation, must do a double and irreparable injury: it produces bad laws, and instigates quarrels and contentions in the observance and executing of those laws.

To avoid these evils, and as far as possible, to repair the injury already done, by the inconsistent and anti-republican practice referred to, constituting our legislatures and filling our offices in a great measure with farmers and mechanics, appear to be the rational, perhaps the only effectual measures to be adopted.

The education of farmers in its present neglected state, is better fitted to make sounder legislators, than are produced by our colleges, or by the profession of law. If farmers' education was what it ought to be, and what it might be, if they duly appreciated the knowledge they already possess, and their facilities for greatly extending that knowledge, they could hardly fail of seeing the propriety, or of availing themselves of the privilege, of appointing from their own number, guardians of their own rights and interests.

I do not pretend that the interests of farmers or of mechanics, or of both, are the only interests to be protected and promoted; nor do I contend that our legislatures, or other offices, ought to be filled entirely from those classes.—I only contend that they ought to be represented in proportion to their numbers, and represented by themselves. I hold to this doctrine because they must be supposed to understand their own interests better than those in other pursuits can for them; because, being educated in the school of experience they may be supposed to be as they are actually found to be, sounder and safer men to be relied upon; and because by neglecting to fill our offices from the profession of law, the number engaged in that profession might be diminished, and litigation diminished with it; and by that means the wealth, the intelligence and the virtue of our Republic greatly promoted.

If the education of farmers was what a rational and an enlightened system would make it, at a less expense of time and money than is now incurred for the purpose, they would be entirely qualified to perform many kinds of business, for which they now resort to the legal profession; such as drawing contracts, giving power of attorney, making out bills of sale, conveying property, by deed or otherwise, and various other acts of a similar character, which would save themselves great expense and trou-

ble, and permit lawyers to engage in pursuits, better calculated to promote the health of Society.

To avoid the evils and secure the benefits here referred to, no one need to act under the influence of prejudice or desire of proscription. Farmers and mechanics have simply to select and appoint individuals from their own professions, to promote their interests and to secure and protect their rights, and they can hardly fail to accomplish their object.

I remain Yours,

Truly and Always,

Cleveland Herald.]

J. HOLBROOK.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A FATHER AND SON.

ROT IN SHEEP.

Frank. Father, I have just met John Ross, who tells me his uncle has lost two of his most valuable sheep by the rot, and that he fears he shall lose many more from the same cause; is there not a danger that our sheep will catch the same distemper, for you know they sometimes mix with them on the common. I suppose the disease is communicated in this way, for many of our neighbors are complaining of the ravages of that cruel disorder, and are separating their flocks to prevent contagion. Have you ever suffered in this way?

Father. I have never lost a sheep by the rot, but I attribute my security from this scourge, to observation and reflection. While I am, as much as any one, an enemy to what is called mere "book knowledge," it is not possible for a farmer to follow his business without being incessantly called upon for practical observation and reflection, and this to an intelligent man is the greatest pleasure. Well might the good man of old walk into the fields at even tide to meditate; this is the proper season for reflection, the early morn for observation.

Frank. What a beautiful distinction! I must note that down.

Father. The disorder called the Rot, is not contagious, but is generally caused by taking cold and watery food into the stomach, where, instead of digesting, it becomes putrid, and engenders life; the liver of sheep which die of the rot is full of small creatures called flukes, something like flat fishes; these perforate it like a honey-comb, causing the death of thousands. But it is a curious fact, that ewes, even when irrecoverably gone in the rot, do not die while suckling their lambs; when these are weaned however, they often die off by hundreds, and the evil is oftentimes much augmented by their lying in low damp pastures; for it is discovered that the air which surrounds them in such situations, is loaded with poisonous vapor, which being heavier than pure atmospheric air, cannot rise into it and thus become purified, but remains near the surface, and is inhaled by the sheep, whose heads are low; while larger animals, whose heads are above the stratum of poison, will remain in health in pastures which are destructive to sheep. Do you understand how this is?

Frank. Yes, perfectly, and this reminds me of what I was reading but yesterday, concerning a cavern in Italy, into which if a dog enter, it is destruction to him, while a man feels no inconvenience whatever, as the bad air, by its heaviness, is confined to the bottom of the cavern; it is from this circumstance called "Grotto del Cano." And look at our sheep at this moment! they are all lying on that little rising ground, as though they were perfectly acquainted with the subject on which we are speaking, and feel, no doubt the comfort of that situation.

Father. True, and what will strike you very forcibly, observe that knoll, or rising ground the next foggy morning, and you will perceive that it is in a clear atmosphere, whilst all the lower parts of the same field, and the adjoining lands, appear as though they were covered with

water, the whole being enveloped in fog: and you will be able to mark exactly the height to which the bad air of the low lands extends. But, even at the present moment, this poisonous atmosphere is there, although it is now invisible; the coolness of the mornings and evenings will, however, render it perceptible. This is one reason why I always commence folding the sheep at the highest part of the field, that they might have the higher ground to retire to for rest; and hence, another advantage arises, which some of our neighbors do not seem to comprehend; the higher parts of the field receive, as they should do, the greater proportion of the manure. But I am confident that much of my security from this disorder, arises from the use of lime, which is a corrector of the acidity of the soil in the first place, and in the second, is destructive to the whole family of aquatic plants, replacing them with those grasses which are indigenous, or native to a limestone soil, upon which sheep never rot. You know, too, that I am careful to drain all wet and springy parts of the fields, and this is a labor which our adjoining neighbors do not covet. I also allow salt for the use of the sheep, which is placed in troughs under shelter; an excellent practice.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

SUMMARY.

Later from Europe. The Steamer British Queen arrived at New York on Sunday the 28th of July. She left Portsmouth on the 12th ult. She brings but little news of importance. The prospect of crops in Great Britain is good.

The Chartist petition presented to the British Parliament, contained one million, two hundred and eighty thousand names.

In the House of Commons, they are discussing the propriety of acknowledging the independence of Texas. Instructions have been sent out to effect an arrangement between Mexico and Texas.

Among the passengers in the British Queen, are Col. Mudge and Mr Featherstonhaugh, appointed by the English Government to make a new survey of the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick.

The pressure in the money market continues without mitigation.

Robert Dale Owen has been presented to the Queen by Lord Melbourne.

The disturbances at Birmingham had not wholly subsided.

The Chief of the Navy Board (Monstapha Bey) having during an interview with the sultan's ship-builder, (Mr Rhodes) used abusive language, the latter raised his pipe and broke it over the insolent Ottoman's head. The circumstances have been laid before the sultan, and every one is anxiously waiting for his verdict.

The menaces of the French government had failed to dissuade the sultan from his warlike resolves. The Pacha of Trebismond marched on the 12th ult. at the head of 10,000 irregular infantry and 5,000 cavalry for the army. The forces put in motion by the Porte are estimated at 200,000 men.

Another bloody battle has taken place in South America. Don Fructoso Rivera, having expelled the President of the Oriental Republic some time since the exile made an interest in the Argentine Republic (Buenos Ayres) and returned to overthrow his rival. Rivera had, meantime, obtained the assistance of the French, and that also of some of the Argentines. The engagement which took place in the Oriental province of Entre Rios, resulted in the defeat of Rivera, and the slaughter of two thousand men, principally among the allies of Rivera.

Besides the marauding parties of Camanches on the western frontier, the trade between Texas and the country beyond Rio Grande del Norte, is now said to suffer from the depredations of land pirates, or armed bands of white men, who plunder alike Mexicans and Texans.

The Indians and Mexicans are said to be moving simultaneously against the Texans.

It is said that the cotton crop of Eastern Texas will this year fall little short of 20,000 bales.

The French Government entertains the project of establishing two lines of steamers between France and America, one from Havre to New York, and the other from Bordeaux to the West Indies, South America & the Gulf of Mexico.

The most important news in relation to the affairs of the East, was the illness of the sultan Mahmond, who broke a blood-vessel in a fit of passion,

A part of the wooden pavement in Chesnut Street Philadelphia, has been swollen by the late rains, and is now so elastic that a carriage driven across it at a smart trot, has the effect to make it move and rock as if it were floating on the surface of the water.

A new cave has been discovered on the banks of the Susquehanna, by two laborers who were engaged in quarrying stone. The depth of the cave is over thirty feet, and its extent is yet unknown.

The electro magnetic power has been applied successfully in an engine in operation in New York, of sufficient power to drive Printing presses.

The Portland Advertiser states that the beautiful valley of the Aroostook, destined to become the garden of Maine, is rapidly filling with settlers.

The Texas Government has paid an indemnity of \$12,000 to our government, for two American vessels irregularly seized.

Give your Son a Trade.—Solon enacted that children, who did not maintain their parents in old age, when in want, should be branded with infamy, and lose the privilege of citizens; he, however, excepted from this rule those children, whom their parents had taught no trade, nor provided with other means of procuring a livelihood.

At the late yearly meeting of Friends in Newport some rascal disguised himself in the habiliments of that worthy sect, and succeeded in stealing several pocket books from those in attendance. Though dressed in the garb of the orders, who shall say that he had any of the habits of its professors?

Growth of Providence. Upwards of two hundred dwelling houses are now in process of erection, in the city of Providence.

Mr Phinney, of Lexington, in Massachusetts, makes \$3,000 or \$4,000 annually by raising pork, and he uses sweet apples as the principal article of food. He calculates that whatever he gets for his pork is clear profit, as he makes the hogs pay the cost of their keeping by the manure he gets from his piggery.

By a recent statement in a Jamaica paper, it appears that that Island contains 35,000 white inhabitants, 100,000 free colored, and nearly 300,000 newly emancipated apprentices. There are 135,000 white and black, who can vote.

It is computed that there are now in the United States, 2,500,000 native born Germans, 2,500,000 descendants of Germans, and that their numbers are increased by arrivals of from two to three hundred thousand annually.

Passengers are now taken, via railroad, from Boston to New-York, in 13 hours; distance 220 miles.

The Legislature of Maryland at its last session divorced thirty-nine unhappy pairs who were bound in the meshes of hymen.

Be sure and cut down every thistle and white weed on your premises or by the road side or on the commons near you, before it goes to seed. By doing this faithfully every year for two or three years, and getting your neighbors to unite with you in doing the same, you will effectually expel these nuisances from your fields.—*Cultivator.*

In the foundries of St. Louis, the Missouri iron is exclusively used for all fine and polished work, and turned parts of machinery. It is said to wear better than any other iron.

An individual who was honored with a serenade by some of his friends one night, very uncourtously told them they might saw his wood if they saw fit, but as for making a useless noise about the house, he would not stand any such nonsense.

Utica and Syracuse Railroad. This rail road, which is one of the links in the great chain from Boston to Lake Erie, was opened to the public on the 3d ult.—the average receipts for the first 24 days exceeded \$800 a day; amounting, in that period, to \$19,341.97.

A melancholy accident happened in Portland harbor on Friday afternoon. As the brig Diligence was weighing anchor at the quarantine ground, the second mate was thrown overboard and drowned. He had but just returned from sea, and it was known to his wife that he was in the harbor, and she was momentarily expecting to see him when the news of his death reached her.

The amount of Lumber surveyed in this city from April 20, 1839, is 44,288,974 feet. From July 1 to Aug. 1, the amount surveyed was 17,195,483 feet. It was estimated at the opening of the river, that the amount of lumber brought to market for the whole season would not exceed 50,000,000. But little over

three months of the season has elapsed, and it has now nearly reached that amount.—*Bangor Courier.*

The Cotton Mill of Mr Samson Almy, situated in Johnston, R. I., was consumed by fire on Saturday morning last with all its contents except books and papers. The amount of loss we have not heard, but learn that was \$19,000 insured on the establishment.

Three men have been arrested in New-York on the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, for abducting a slave from Norfolk. The slave has been recovered.

Lieut. Moore has resigned his commission in the U. S. Navy, which has been officially accepted, and received the post of Commander in Chief of the Navy of Texas.

The Public Lands now held by the United States are estimated at nine hundred millions of acres, or what would furnish every man woman and child in the Union, with a farm of from fifty to seventy-five acres.

Tall Timothy.—They are bragging in Connecticut over a stalk of Timothy that measures 6 feet 3 1-2 inches.

One of the coal mines near Pottsville, Pa., accidentally set on fire last winter, still continues to burn as fiercely as ever, in spite of the various attempts which have been made to extinguish it.

Beat this. A Pumpkin weighing nineteen and a half pounds, and measuring 43 inches in circumference, was left at the office of the editor of the N. H. Eagle last week.

The Cleveland Ohio Herald estimates that there will be more than 10,000 acres of wheat harvested in that county this season.

Judge James of the Kentucky Senate was shot a few days ago at Columbus, on the Mississippi by Hopson Binford; being the fourth victim of a feud, which has for sometime existed between the James and Binford families.

REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a Newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—*AMOS KENDALL.*

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the Postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.

TO AGENTS. Those Agents at a distance who collect pay for the Farmer either in money or produce and can more safely and conveniently forward the same to Messrs J. & J. TRUE, Bangor, or to our Agents at Hallowell, than to us, are requested to do so. They may in all cases turn produce into money when they can do it without loss.

Married,

In Thomaston Mr Archibald Coombs, to Miss Harriet Kellogg, both of T.

In Belfast, Mr Nathaniel Maddox Jr to Miss Jane H Tripp, both of Appleton.

DIED,

In Dover of consumption, Miss Diana Bryant, aged 32 years.

In Waterville, on Monday morning last Mr E. W. French, Merchant, formerly of Turner.

In Exeter, Me, Mr John Brown, recently of Bangor 40.

In Wilton 24th inst, Mrs Thankful B wife of Ezra Hathaway of that town

In Union, Mrs B. Robbins, 53.

In Corinna very suddenly Mrs. Lydia Veazie, aged 35

In Palmyra, by suicide, Mr J. Pillsbury, aged 22.

MERRILL & WINGATE,

Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

At No. 2, Kennebec Row, Hallowell, Maine: Have just received some new and beautiful patterns of Oil cloth Carpeting, from the Boston manufactory. Carpets of any length and width without seam furnished at factory prices. Also English and American woolen carpets, and rugs to match, together with stair and cotton carpets.

Also at wholesale W. I. GOODS and Groceries, together with many fancy goods. Also at retail and wholesale, Boots, Shoes and Brogans. A large assortment of furniture of all descriptions. Ready made clothing—German Silver and Fancy Goods, &c. &c. Great bargains can be had by those who will call and purchase. 6w30

Hallowell, August 4. 1839.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday July 29, 1839.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Sales were quick, and prices of last week were fully sustained. We quote first quality \$8 a 8 25; second quality 7 50 a 7 75; third quality 6 50 a 7 25.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$26 33 45 54 & 60. Sheep—Dull: some lots were sold of old Sheep at 50 c per head less than they cost in the Country.—We quote lots from 1 25 to 3 50.

Swine—None at market, except a very few old hogs unsold last week, and there appears to be no demand. The old Hogs were very fine, and were taken for 7 1-4 c. mostly barrows.

At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1839, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of REUBEN MACE, late of Greene in said county, deceased, having been presented by Lucinda Mace the Executrix therein named for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Winthrop, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County on the last Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. W. FULLER Judge.

Attest: Geo. Robinson, Register.

A true copy attest Geo. Robinson Register. 30.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the first Monday of August A. D. 1839.

JABEZ PRATT Administrator of the Estate of JOHN ADAMS, late of Greene in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Tuesday of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER Judge.

A true copy.

Attest: Geo. Robinson Register.

30

Silk and Shawl Store. WILLIAM GORDON

DEALER IN

Rich Silks, Shawls, Challeys, Mousseline de Laines, &c. &c.

No. 3, Gage's Row, Front St. Hallowell, Me. 29

Pigs—Pigs—Pigs.

FOR sale about forty first rate Pigs. One litter sired by a full blood Berkshire Boar imported in 1838, the others by a full blood Bedford and all out of Superior breeders. On two of them premiums have been awarded. Also a sow to pig in August and another in September, sired by a fine Boar of a Berkshire and Bedford cross.

JOHN KEZER, JR.

Winthrop, July 27, 1839.

3w29

Purchasers of Rich and Fashionable Goods can find a very extensive assortment of Rich Silks, Shawls, Challeys, Mousseline de Laines, French and English Prints, &c. &c. The above goods are perfect, and of the latest importations—are bought by the Case at very low prices, which enables the subscriber to offer new and desirable goods at much less than the usual prices.

6w29

WILLIAM GORDON,

No. 3, Gage's Row, Front St. Hallowell.

Powder and Shot.

55 Casks of Powder and Seven hundred pounds of Shot, for sale by A. B. & P. MORTON. Hallowell, May 24th, 1839.

Thrashing Machine for sale.

THE subscribers would respectfully give notice that they have PITTS' HORSE-POWER and SEPARATOR, which they now offer for sale on liberal terms to any one wishing to purchase the same. We used them the last season in Waldo & Belfast where we believe we gave good satisfaction to all who employed us. The separator has run one season only, and the Horse Power two. They were built by first rate workmen and we think are as good as can be bought elsewhere. For further particulars inquire of Benjamin Hartshorn of Belfast who has them in deposit, or of the subscribers in Monmouth or send by Mail to Winthrop. (24) ORAN FAIRBANKS, HIRAM FAIRBANKS, June, 25, 1839.

50 Hogheads Gaudaloupe and Cuba Molasses, for sale by A. B. & P. MORTON, Hallowell.

Silks—Silks—Silks.

A great variety of rich Fig'd, Striped and plain Silks for sale at positive Bargains—wholesale and retail—at GORDON'S No. 3, Gage's Row, Front St. Hallowell. 6w29

Notice to Wool Growers.

THE Readfield Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company will manufacture wool into Casimeres, Plain Cloths, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, &c. on shares, or by the yard at the following prices, viz: Sattinets, (including the warp,) from 33 to 37 1-2 cents per yard; Common Plain Cloth from 33 to 42 cents per yard; Casimeres from 42 to 60 cents per yard; Blankets over two yards wide from 32 to 42 cents per yard; Flannels from 17 to 25 cents per yard; Pressed cloth 25 cents per yard.

Said Company having the newest improved machinery and the best of workmen will manufacture with neatness and despatch, and hope to obtain a share of public patronage. JOSIAH PERHAM, JR., Agent. Readfield, May 30, 1839. 3m20

Pitts' Horse Power.

THE Subscriber respectfully gives notice to the Public, that he continues to Manufacture Pitts' Patent Horse Power at his shop at Mechanics' grove, North Monmouth, where he is now fitting up fifty, part of which are finished and ready for delivery, and the remainder will be finished as soon as they are wanted for the business of thrashing, the ensuing season.

This machine has been well tested by the public, and has given good satisfaction. It combines Mechanical skill in its arrangements and movements, and is efficient in its operation. He does not hesitate to say that it is seconds to none in the State. There have been made recent improvements in the Machine, which he thinks is of importance to its durability and well working.

He employs none but first rate workmen, and gives personal attention to the work, and can with confidence recommend them as a finished article. They will be made of the best materials. Specimens will be kept at Winthrop Village, and at his shop, where all who feel interested, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. He will also supply Separators and Cleansers, if requested, or Thrashers and Horse Powers on which there is no Patent, if reasonable Notice be given.

Application may be made to Capt. Samuel Benjamin, at Winthrop Village, for further information—he is authorized to sell said Machines. All letters or orders directed to Joseph Fairbanks, Winthrop Me., will be promptly attended to, and all favors gratefully acknowledged. June 28th 1839. JOSEPH FAIRBANKS.

GRAIN CRADLES.

THE Subscriber, having resided in the State of New York, availed himself of the opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the variety of Grain Cradles, and the mode of using them. From these patterns and a late improvement in the most approved, a Cradle has been constructed in that State, simple in form, light and easy to use, and every way suited for cutting grain. It is believed to be superior to any other pattern in the United States. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied, and obtain the necessary information for using them, by calling on the subscriber at Kent's Hill, Readfield, or on his Agents in most of the towns in this State.

WILLIAM H. WOODFORD.

We the subscribers, having purchased and used Wm. H. Woodford's Improved Grain Cradles, are fully confident that they will come into general use as soon as their utility is known. More Grain may be cut by one man with one of them than by five men in the usual way, in the same time. In the purchase of this machine we study economy, as it is the greatest labor-saving implement to the Farmer that we have ever seen.

Robert Ford,

Samuel B. Davis,

Dudley Fogg,

David Wheelock,

Thomas Pierce,

Joshua Packard,

Oakes Packard,

Asa Hutchinson, Jr.

Seth Norcross,

Walter Hains.

From the Report of a Committee of the Ken Co. Ag. Society.

A Grain Cradle, manufactured by Wm. H. Woodford, of Readfield, is in our opinion, the best calculated to do the work for which it is designed, with the greatest ease, and efficiency, of any other now in use in this State, and as Mr Woodford has been to considerable expense to obtain the pattern, and in making preparations to manufacture the article extensively, so that our farmers will be able to obtain this useful implement of husbandry, at home, at the same time getting a better article at a less price, than they can buy a foreign article, we hope you will encourage him by a gratuity. 26

Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

THE Semi-Annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be holden at Masonic Hall in Winthrop Village on the last Wednesday of August, being the 28th day of said month, at one o'clock in the afternoon. MARCIAN SEAVEY, Rec. Sec'y.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of BENJAMIN CARR, Jr. late of Readfield in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the twenty-fifth day of June last have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Office of Seth May, Esq., in Winthrop, on Saturday the 31st of August, 1839, and Monday the 23d of December next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

SETH MAY,

OREN SHAW,

Commissioners.

Winthrop, July 25, 1839

Mousseline de laine Dress Patterns.

at only two dollars and fifty cents a dress—warranted ten yards each—Just received and for sale at

GORDON'S, No. 3, Gage's Row,

Front St. Hallowell.

3w29

Winthrop High School for Males and Females.

THE Fourth Term in this Institution will commence on Monday the 5th of August.

ALFRED W. PIKE, Principal.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the State.

RESOLVED, Two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of the State be amended by striking out the fourth section of the sixth article thereof, and substituting in the room thereof, the words following, viz: "Section 4. All judicial officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

RESOLVED, That the Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in the manner prescribed by law at their next annual meeting in September, to vote upon the following question, viz: "Shall the Constitution of the State be so amended as to strike out the fourth section of the sixth article, and substitute in the room thereof the words following? viz: Sec. 4. All judicial officers now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the 1st day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

RESOLVED, that the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said question; those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word Yes, upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment expressing it by the word No, upon their ballots.

RESOLVED, that the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerk of said towns, plantations and cities shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and cause the same to be delivered to said Secretary on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in the State, for three months at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And said Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

March 12, 1839.

Read and passed.

IN SENATE, March 13, 1839.

JOE PRINCE, President.

March 14, 1839. APPROVED:

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Augusta, May 15, 1839.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolve in this office; and in pursuance thereof, request all printers of newspapers in this State, to publish the same "for three months at least before the second Monday of September next," agreeably to the provisions therein contained. A. R. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

Attest:

POETRY.

Original.

THE VIRTUOUS WOMAN; OR
GOOD WIFE:

IN IMITATION OF PROVERBS 31, 10-31.

Happy the man, whose'er shall find,
Among the race of woman-kind,
A wife with every virtue grac'd,
Industrious, prudent, gen'rous, chaste;
In her his ravished soul shall prove
The purest joys of nuptial love.

His welfare, happiness and ease,
She meditates in all her ways;
And daily adds a cheerful share
Of prudence industry and care.

Like the wing'd bark from eastern shores,
Which brings her load of costly stores,
She, by her diligence at home,
Enriches all her plenteous dome.

She rises ere the morning light
Pervades the empire of the night;
And to her maids, without delay,
Divides the business of the day.

With so much vigilance and pains,
She soon perceives her wealthy gains;
And, with discretion, casts about,
How best to lay her substance out.

Her prosperous labor pleas'd to see,
She multiplies her industry;
For, when the sun's bright orb descends,
The glimmering lamp her toil begins.

With pity she regards the poor,
And makes them sharers of her store;
Relieves the suppliant sons of need,
While love sincere adorns the deed.

When frosty winter chills the air,
There's nothing she has cause to fear;
Her prudence (a transcendent wife!)
Provides for all events of life.

Her household, honorably dress'd,
Is ne'er with pinching cold distress'd;
Genteely neat herself appears,
And clothes of richest texture wears.

The house is her peculiar care;
She keeps the nicest order there;
Much skill and industry are spent,
To give it decent ornament.

Thus active, virtuous, and discreet,
She makes her husband's honors great;
And fits him, with peculiar grace,
To share in some exalted place.

Thus, like the ever-toiling ant,
She's fortified against all wants;
And, honor'd for her prudent cares,
Shall have delight in future years.

To her, moreover, does belong
The wise restriction of her tongue;
She speaks, but wisdom from her flows,
And kindness gives her language laws.

In short, the true excelling wife,
Whate'er may be her state in life,
With each domestic care's concerned;
And eats but what her hands have earn'd.

Her children shall, with homage meet,
Cast their young blessings at her feet;
Her husband, too, with joy no less,
Does her superior worth confess.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

Whence do Governments derive their power?
I am aware that the usual answer to this inquiry is "from the people."

And I would further ask if a government can rightly exercise any power not delegated to it in some way by the people.

I apprehend Messrs Editors, that the mass of our population, though the most intelligent community probably in the world, have but very indistinct notions respecting the nature and origin of civil, or political power.

Under a government like ours, where every citizen on arriving to the age of twenty-one years, is entitled to all the rights of citizenship, and is held to the performance of all its duties, it is of the utmost importance that he understands what these rights and duties are.

But it seems that provision has not been made in the usual course of education to qualify those who are approaching manhood to discharge faithfully the political duties they must assume by imparting to them any thing like a thorough knowledge of our civil institutions. If the young acquire any knowledge of this nature it must be by inference and accident and not because it is systematically taught.

Your "Legal Department" serves to remedy this deficiency in part, and so far as I have had opportunity to judge, is well received by your readers in this region. And although my questions do not properly come under the head of that department, I should be gratified if you would give us a word occasionally on this subject, and I think "for one" you would thereby render an acceptable service to your Home, your Country and your Brother man!

E. F.

THE END OF "GREAT MEN."

Happening to cast my eyes upon some miniature portraits, I perceived that the four persons who occupied the most conspicuous places were Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar and Bonaparte. I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensations arise in my bosom as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down on a conquered world and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer,—set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having to the astonishment & consternation of Rome, passed the Alps—after having put to flight the armies of this "mistress of the world," and stripped three bushels of golden rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundation quake, was hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him "Hanni Baal," and died at last by poison administered by his own hand, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Caesar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and died his garments in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and at the very place the attainment of which had been the greatest object of his ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate Kings and Princes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, and after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not, or could not bring him aid.

Thus these four men, who from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seemed to stand as representatives of all those whom the world calls "great"—those four who severally made the earth tremble to its centre, severally died—one by intoxication, the second by suicide, the third by assassination and the last in lonely exile!

"How are the mighty fallen!"

Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges,
A remedy for Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Tic-Douloureux, Liver Complaint, Nervous Headache, &c.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Editor of the Quincy Patriot, published in this State.

John S. Harrison—Dear Sir—The excellent qualities of your Lozenges and their superior efficacy in Costiveness and Dyspepsia ought to be extensively known; so that persons laboring under the above complaints, may find certain, and cheap remedy. I have no faith in the pretended merits of the vile medicines of quack itinerants; which are almost daily manufactured and vended only for the sake of gain, regardless of consequences, and consequently am careful to test before recommending an article. The worth of

your Lozenges has been fully proved by experience.—Troubled as I have been for the seven past years with costiveness, attended with an acute pain in the right side, and after having tried the various remedies proposed—regulated my diet—exercised uniformly still I was afflicted with my complaint, and only found a "healing balm," after using a few boxes of your inestimable medicine. Whenever the symptoms begin to reappear, I have only to take three or four of the Lozenges before going to bed, and in the morning find myself well. I have known them to be prescribed by physicians in this vicinity, who admit of their virtues. My advice to those afflicted as I have been, is to try fairly your medicine, and I have no doubt they will bear me out in my assertions. You are at liberty to make what use you please of my unsolicited testimony.

Quincy, Sept. 22, 1838.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN A. GREEN.

This medicine is not published as a universal nostrum, calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them.

Nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels or liver, inducing as a natural consequence, INDIGESTION, and its results—such as Head Ache, Acidity of the stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Jaundice, Pain after eating, and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which will be entirely removed by the use of this medicine. Aperiants in general contain some drastic purgative, which, after operation, leave the bowels in a worse condition than they found them.—Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

Females in delicate health are advised to try this Medicine. They are perfectly safe to be taken at any time, and under any circumstances. These Lozenges are prescribed by some of the first Physicians in Boston. The proprietor is at liberty to refer to several who have for a long time employed them in their families and general practice.

The Proprietor is every day receiving orders from sea-faring persons, who find them the best medicine against Costiveness, to which all are subject on going to sea.

When the Lozenges are to be taken to sea, they ought to be kept in tight bottles.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are retailed at 50 cents per box.

Prepared ONLY by J. S. HARRISON, 256 Essex Street Salem Mass.

The above highly popular medicine has been for some years in general use in N. England, where it enjoys the highest reputation. In the various obstructions incident to the female constitution at stated seasons, they have been used with great benefit; they invigorate the system and by their tonic properties, bring on a natural and healthy action in all the secretions—many persons can be personally referred to who have used the Lozenges, but the proprietor chooses to trust the reputation of his medicine to the respectability of his numerous Agents.

Harrison's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS is an Ointment which has been used with the best effects by numerous persons; it is prescribed by the most eminent physicians in Massachusetts, and will be warranted in all cases. Full directions for use accompany each box, with a plain treatise on the disease—Price 50 cts. Both the above valuable medicines are prepared by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, Salem, Mass., and for sale in most places in New-England. The following named persons have been appointed in this State as Agents,—

Hallowell, SAMUEL ADAMS, F. SCAMMON, T. B. Merriek; Gardiner, A. T. Perkins; Augusta, J. E. Ladd, Bangor, Whittier & Guild, G. W. Holden; Portland, Joshua Durgin & Co., Armas Carter; Eastport, John Beckford.

eo

Monmouth Academy.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September and continue sixteen weeks, under the care of Mr N. T. TRUE, the present Preceptor. The Trustees do not hesitate to say that in their opinion this Institution furnishes such facilities for acquiring a sound practical education as shall justify any reasonable expectations on the part of those who may wish to avail themselves of its advantages.

Young men who contemplate fitting themselves for teachers will find an excellent opportunity for such a preparation. Lectures on School keeping will be given to a select class, and on other subjects before the school accompanied by experiments.

Those who enter the Classical Department must be contented to pursue a rigid and thorough course of study. No considerations whatever will induce the Instructors to adopt a different course.

It is very desirable that students enter at the opening of the term. The loss of a single day at this time may affect the studies of a Scholar during the whole term.

There is a flourishing Society of Students who possess a good Library and Reading Room.

Stationary may be obtained of the Principal.

Good Board can be obtained in respectable families and as cheap as at other similar Institutions.

TERMS—In the General English Department \$3.00; High do. and Classical do. \$3.75, for twelve weeks.

N. PIERCE, Secretary.